

BIG EVANGELICAL CONFERENCE DRAWS CROWDS INTO HILO

More Than Six Hundred Delegates Assembled From All Over Territory

SESSION DECLARED MOST SUCCESSFUL EVER HELD

Big Island City Thronged and All Accommodations Were Taxed To Uttermost

The largest and most successful conference ever held by the Hawaiian Evangelical Association was the sixty-fourth just finished in Hilo. The attendance was so large that when the matter of where the next conference should be held was discussed, it was decided that Hilo and Honolulu were the only communities that could accommodate the gathering. According to the Rev. S. L. Desha, moderator of the conference, there were 625 delegates, and members of the choruses present.

At a luncheon served on the grounds of Hail church at the close of the Sunday school celebration, it is estimated that more than a thousand people were served. The gathering was the largest of the kind that Hilo has ever seen, and as it came at a time when the town was pretty well filled with Fourth of July visitors, Hilo's hotels, boarding houses and those private families which had rooms to receive guests were taxed to the utmost.

Rev. S. L. Desha in Chair
The opening session, found Rev. Stephen L. Desha in the chair as moderator, Rev. W. P. Pui as scribe and Rev. J. N. Nakila as assistant scribe. After the completion of the roll of delegates, Rev. Geo. Laughton, pastor of the First Foreign Church of Hilo, extended a most hearty welcome to the visitors in the name of the City of Hilo and the churches of the city as well as the residents.

In his usual happy way Rev. John M. Lygate of Kauai responded to this welcome, first in Hawaiian and then in English. Mr. Lygate said that he and all the delegates were very glad to be in Hilo. He himself was born in Hilo and was able to say that personally he knew what he was talking about when he boasted that Hawaii was not only the largest island of the group, but the highest mountains, but her people had the biggest hearts of any island of the group.

Making Real Progress

The associations of Christian Endeavor and Sunday school work both reported substantial progress in their work during the year. W. H. Rice of Kauai, president of the Sunday school association, said that he had never felt more encouraged than now, over the work in his department, throughout the islands. The Rev. Akiko Akana, speaking for the Endeavor societies, said that the highest mountains, but her people had the biggest hearts of any island of the group.

Hour of Devotions

A feature of the meetings of the conference which attracted a great deal of attention from the delegates and large attendance was the hour of devotional service followed by a discussion of vital questions. In the hour of devotions, able speakers were secured for the program. Geo. Laughton upon "The Expression of Spirituality," Rev. E. E. Pleasant "The Sources of Spiritual Life," and Rev. John M. Lygate "The Need of Spirituality."

For the hour of discussion four or five speakers of different nationalities debated the topics of the day, which were as follows: How to maintain our Church Life in Face of Competition of other Religions; "Inter-Racial Cooperation;" "Strengthening the Churches." An early morning prayer meeting has been the outlet for much devotional spirit that has been manifest in all the sessions.

Another feature of this conference which is more marked than ever before in the association is the remarkable singing. At the First Foreign Church the chorus rendered beautiful music; at the Sunday school exhibition on Saturday morning, the choir and Sunday School from all parts of the Territory sang exceedingly well, while at the Sunday school banner contest on Monday night there was the most wonderful exhibition of Sunday School competitive work ever seen in the territory. Oahu carried off the handsome silk banner which was of fered this year, for the first time.

Pair of Novel Features

Two novel features of the conference were the reception on Friday afternoon at the First Foreign Church to all the delegates and singers, and the reception on Wednesday evening by the Kachumani society to the officers and delegates of the Christian Endeavor Societies. On both occasions the churches were filled. Interesting addresses were heard. At the Foreign Church the ladies of the parish served ice-cream and cake to the 700 people assembled. At the Hail celebration of the Christian Endeavor delicious refreshments were also served.

With the approval of the association

CONCRETE SECTION WILL BE LOWERED

Slab Weighing 20,000 Tons To Be Sunk For Pearl Harbor Drydock

The first section of the reconstructed Pearl Harbor drydock, a great slab of solid concrete sixty feet wide, 152 feet long and fifteen feet thick, will be lowered into position under water, at the end of the big slip, today or Monday. The slab, weighing 20,000 tons, was lifted yesterday from the drydock in which it has been manufactured, by the large poston built especially for the work, and carried out to position directly over the spot on which it is eventually to rest.

Sixteen other sections, similar to this one, are to be made and shifted to the future bed of the natural drydock that is to measure 1000 feet when completed, spacious enough to take in the largest battleship in the United States navy today.

These slabs are to form merely the floor of the drydock. They will rest on piling, which has been driven deep into the coral underlying the naval base at Pearl Harbor. The space between the piling has been filled in level to the tops of the piles with crushed rock. Thus a thoroughly solid floor, sufficient to resist all water pressure is expected to result.

Over these seventeen slabs, when they have been laid in place, a heavy layer of concrete surfacing is to be poured, cementing all together and giving a watertight base.

The plan of making the drydock in sections and sinking them in the water is something new in engineering and the Pearl Harbor project is watched with interest by engineers throughout America. The former drydock, which collapsed two years ago, necessitating the present reconstruction, was built by pouring the wet concrete into position under water.

LABOR TROUBLES DELAY KAKAOKO SEWER PLANS

The labor troubles in the mainland, which have affected so many of the transportation lines, are now delaying the work of the Oahu Loan Fund Commission. Yesterday morning Thornton Tardy, secretary of the commission, was notified that the Hawaiian Electric Company would be unable to deliver the steam condenser for the Kakaoko sewerage pumping plant, owing to delays caused by the longshoremen's strike. The equipment, the letter, which was written by S. S. Carr of the electric company, stated, is now at the locks at San Francisco. The pumping motor and switchboard for the station are held up by strikes of the operators at the Westinghouse plant at Pittsburg, and sixty days extension of time is asked for delivery.

tion the delegates from the Chinese and Japanese churches met with the other churches for all the business and inspirational sessions, then retired to their conference where important questions concerning their own church life and activity were discussed. The visit of Rev. N. C. Schenck, the superintendent of the Chinese department and the Chinese delegations has resulted in great good to the people of that nationality of Hilo. Special meetings have been held in all parts of the city.

The different islands met in one short session in their own associations when necessary business concerning each island was conducted.

First Church Filled

Many attended the First Church on Sunday. Rev. John P. Erdman preached a very stirring sermon upon "The Danger of Externalism." At the Hail Church Rev. D. C. Peters, President of the Anti-Saloon League of the territory held the attention of a large audience. He handled the question from the point of view of the physical and financial problems involved in the liquor business and from the matter of responsibility. The address was one of the ablest ever heard in Hilo on the practical side of the temperance movement.

Business Session

In the business session the most important piece of work was the election of the officers and members of the association. Rev. H. P. Judd was unanimously chosen as the new corresponding secretary. This occurred after a careful explanation by Rev. Geo. Laughton of the new departure of the Hawaiian Board in having the work of the Board which had previously fallen upon the secretary now handled by the newly organized Secretariat Council. This is to be composed of the following individuals: Rev. Henry P. Judd, the newly elected Secretary, Theo. Richards, who was elected treasurer, Rev. Akiko Akana who is at the head of the Christian Endeavor work of the Board, Rev. N. C. Schenck at the head of the Chinese work, Rev. Frank S. Scudder, the head of the Japanese work, Rev. John P. Erdman, head of the Hawaiian department. A newly created office will be that of publicity to which department Mr. John Merle Davis, now of the Tokyo Y. M. C. A., where he has had signal success in the past, has been called. Mr. Davis will also be President of the Secretariat Council and have special oversight of the Filipino work which is rapidly growing in importance.

New Members Elected

The following new members of the Hawaiian Board were elected by the Association: For the term which expires in 1917 R. D. Williams; for the term which expires in 1919, C. K. Al. C. Alexander, E. C. Atherton, G. P. Castle, G. P. Cook, D. Hoapili, Rev. O. H. Gulick, Lloyd R. Killam, Rev. John M. Lygate, Rev. C. H. McVey, J. Nakila, Rev. T. Okamura, Rev. H. H. Parker, J. A. Rath, Rev. N. C. Schenck, Rev. F. S. Scudder, Rev. E. S. Timoteo, and Rev. W. D. Westervelt.

OAHU PLANTATION PLANS TO INCREASE ITS CAPITAL STOCK

Meeting of Shareholders Has Been Called For Next Monday By Directors

STOCK TO BE LISTED ON COAST EXCHANGE

Big Sugar Company Is Getting Ready To Go Upon 50,000-Ton Basis

At a meeting of the directors of Oahu Sugar Company yesterday morning it was voted to call a special meeting of the shareholders Monday, July 17. At that time a proposition will be submitted to the shareholders to increase the capital stock of the company from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000, this increase of \$1,000,000 to be issued to shareholders of record August 1 as a stock dividend.

P. J. Lowrey, first vice president of Oahu Sugar Company is preparing a statement to the effect that the company will probably be able to pay extra dividends of four per cent in addition to the regular monthly one per cent during this year, or sixteen per cent in all.

It will be necessary in order to bring the plantation up to the fifty thousand ton level, and increase the milling capacity, to provide an additional \$1,000,000 to \$1,250,000 of capital. The shareholders will be asked to decide whether this is to be accomplished by an issue of assessable stock, or whether the increase in capital should be made out of the earnings of the company.

To Raise Waikaloa Too

They will also be asked to authorize an increase in the capital stock of the Waikaloa Water Company to \$2,500,000, from \$2,000,000, its present limit, in order to take up the overdraft and provide funds for reservoir and ditch construction. This stock is owned by the Oahu Sugar Company.

The directors have also recommended that the charter and by-laws be amended so that the stock can be listed on the San Francisco stock exchange. This increase in capitalization has long been discussed by the financial interests and some difference of opinion has arisen as to whether it is or is not advisable to do this at this time. TreanTrusts of July 3 takes the position that it is not justifiable.

What TreanTrusts Thinks

After going into the financial condition of the company in great detail and stating the history of the Waikaloa water project, its present development and future crop outlook, it stated:

"TreanTrusts does not believe the time is opportune for a stock dividend. It is well enough to argue that \$1,000,000 of shareholders' money has gone into the Waikaloa project, but to date this investment has brought no financial return to the plantation. Our opposition to the stock dividend is based on the fact that Oahu's capital is already \$5,000,000, and in addition there are \$1,750,000 in bonds outstanding, a total capital of \$6,750,000 on a crop of 20,000 to 33,000 tons. When the actual benefits of these investments materialize in the shape of increased tonnage, a stock dividend would be in order, but to increase the capital by stock dividend before the production is increased seems to us to be discounting the future."

High Prices and War

"The islands are enjoying abnormal prosperity at present, but it is a natural law that such a period must soon be followed by a period of depression, especially where the prosperity foundation is of flimsy construction, as is the case in Hawaii at present."

"When the European war ends, and England again purchases its sugar supply from Germany and Austria, the enormous increase in Cuba's production, as well as the big increase in the American beet crop, will make possible the elimination of Free Sugar, will be factors operating in favor of low sugar prices."

"While all indications point otherwise, this condition might develop in the immediate future, and the abnormal earnings now enjoyed would quickly disappear under low sugar prices. In the case of Oahu it will be 1918 before any appreciable increase in crop will be noted as a result of the Waikaloa development. Therefore, would it not be better to defer a stock dividend until the future?"

Looking Backwards

"In 1912 Oahu Sugar disbursed \$1,000,000 as a stock dividend; the earnings that year were \$818,827. In 1913 the earnings dropped to \$250,252, a result of low raw sugar prices, consequently only two and a half per cent was disbursed in dividends, and the stock sold as low as \$10 per share."

"As regards the financing of the mill improvements by the issuance of \$1,000,000 of stock at par, we fail to see where there is need for action of this nature in the immediate future. If the high sugar prices continue, it is possible these improvements can be financed out of earnings; in any event a company of the standing of Oahu will have no difficulty securing the necessary \$1,000,000 by selling stock at par to holders of record, perhaps next April or whenever the money is needed."

"It might be well to permit shareholders to pay in one or two installments."

"To dispose of shares on the assessable basis at this time, with subsequent calls of ten per cent monthly—a method we have heard proposed in the

LOSSES OF CATTLE FROM ABORTION

Caused By Bacterial Disease and Not Due To the Pasturage

The department of agriculture at Washington, the state experiment stations and agricultural colleges are awakening to the fact that contagious abortion among cattle is far more prevalent than had been supposed.

This disease has been known to exist for many years. As far back as 1567 attention was drawn to it in England, but it was not until 1876 that it was conclusively proved to be due to infection. It then took twenty years to find and prove which organism was responsible for this disease, and in 1906, by Bang, the bacteria that cause the result of this disease are known—not, unfortunately, from the death of the infected animals, for if this occurred it could more easily be controlled; but by virtue of the fact that every affected animal lives and acts as a center of distribution, and the disease becomes difficult to eradicate.

Cause of Big Money Loss

It has been estimated that in some parts of England fifty to sixty per cent of cows are affected, while the evidence given before a committee appointed by the board of agriculture and fisheries in 1907 to inquire into the disease, goes to show that approximately twenty-five per cent of animals in England and Scotland were infected. Gilrath, some years ago, estimated the loss to the dairy farmers in New Zealand as between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000 per annum.

How, some may ask, do the losses arise since the cow does not die. The one who asks this question has evidently not experienced the trouble, and should use his utmost endeavors to keep his herd free. The losses may be classified under three headings:

Loss of calf abortion

Diminished milk yield due to premature calving. This is a very considerable loss, for it is well known that a cow that slips her calf seldom if ever comes to her full milking capacity in that year.

A combination of the previous two repeated in subsequent years. This is the most serious loss, for the sterility that so often follows, and is shown by the cow persistently returning to the bull after she has aborted, means that if she does hold to the bull she comes in too late in the season to make her maximum profit or remains barren, then for several years the calf is not produced and the cow remains dry.

The disease is undoubtedly present in Hawaii. It is a bacterial infection which persists during the entire life of the animal. Loss of calves has long been attributed to the cow's eating various weeds in the pastures but it is now known that wherever abortion is epidemic in the herds it is usually due to infection.

Precautions To Take

"Our opponents of the stock dividend, prematurely born calf, together with after-birth and any discharges, must be immediately destroyed completely by burning on the spot where they are found; these cows to be kept in pad dock where they aborted."

Cows which have not up to the present aborted should be removed at once from the herd. The poorer business have had to be dumped. Calves which have been selling for 3c and 4c pound have now dropped to less than 1c. New Island owners, a small shipment of which were received from Maui, are selling for 4c and 5c a pound. Due to the strike in San Francisco Island Irish potatoes are meeting very low sale at 2 1/2c to 3c a pound. A large part of the crop was raised in the market in time to get these prices. As soon as the California potatoes begin to come in the price will

Separate Paddocks

A second small enclosure should, if possible, be made available for separate milking and treatment of cows which have not up to the present aborted. Aborting cows to be kept out of the shed or enclosures."

Intelligent responsible persons should be detailed for milking and handling aborted and non-aborted cows, and the respective duties must not be in the least interchanged."

On the mainland, especially in regions where dairying is an important industry, state and county inspection is practised and all infected animals are isolated and destroyed, just as here in Hawaii there is inspection of herds for bovine tuberculosis. It is a serious disease and ought to be eradicated."

HEEDLESS DRIVER GETS FINE OF FIFTY DOLLARS

William Smith, private, Fourth Cavalry, appeared in police court yesterday morning, pleaded guilty to the charge of heedless driving and was fined fifty dollars and costs. Theodore Decker, who was driving the machine which was struck by Smith's car, appeared on the same charge but was released.

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View Point of Directors

Georg Rodick said yesterday that the position taken by TreanTrusts is in the opinion of the directors, not well grounded. The company had a surplus of about \$1,500,000 January 1, 1916, of accumulated undivided profits. This money belonged to the shareholders. A million dollars has been spent in preparing lands for cultivation, providing new equipment and planting the new areas which are to come into bearing to increase the total output of the plantation.

"It is therefore simply a matter of right that the shareholders should receive stock to represent the actual investment of their earnings," Mr. Rodick said. "It was their money, and in issuing stock we are simply giving them something to show for their money. We are not in any way 'discounting the future.' The company has a substantial balance in its profit and loss account after allowing for depreciation, bond interest and all other necessary deductions."

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

Quotations
ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION
Wholesale Only. July 7, 1916.

BUTTER AND EGGS		POULTRY	
Island butter, lb cartons	30 to 40	Broilers, lb (2 to 3 lbs)	35 to 40
Eggs, short doz	47	Young roasters, lb	33 to 35
Eggs, No. 1, doz	44	Hens, lb	25 to 27
Eggs, No. 2, doz	25 to 40	Turkeys, lb	40 to 47
Eggs, Duck	30	Ducks, Muscovy, lb	27 to 29
		Ducks, Pekin, lb	27 to 29
		Ducks, Hawn, doz	6.50 to 7.00

VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE	
Beans, string, green, lb	.01 1/2 to .02
Beans, string, wax, lb	.02 1/2 to .03
Beans, Lima in pod, lb	.03 1/2
Beans dry	
Beans, Maui Red, cwt	5.25 to 5.50
Beans, calico, cwt	4.50
Beans, small white, cwt	6.00 to 6.50
Beets, doz, bunches	.30
Carrots, doz, bunches	.40
Cabbage, cwt	1.75 to 2.00
Corn, sweet, 100 ears	2.00 to 2.25
orn, Hawn, sm. yel.	38.00 to 40.00
Corn, Hawn, lg. yel.	35.00 to 38.00
Rice, Japanese seed, cwt	3.70
Rice, Hawn, cwt	4.00

Beef, cattle and sheep are not bought at live weight. They are taken by the meat companies dressed and paid for by weight dressed.

DRESSED MEATS	
Hogs, up to 150 lbs	.10 to .11
Hogs, 150 lbs. and over	.09 to .10
Beef, lb	.10 1/2 to .12
Veal, lb	.12 to .13
Lamb, lb	.12 to .13

The following are quotations on feed, L.O.B. Honolulu:

FEED	
Corn, sm. yel, ton	44.00
Corn, large yel, ton	43.00 to 44.00
Corn, cracked, ton	44.00 to 45.00
Tran, ton	37.00
Barley, ton	37.00
Scratch feed, ton	47.00
Oats, ton	41.00
Wheat, ton	45.00
Middlings, ton	43.00
Hay, wheat, ton	28.50 to 33.00
Hay, Alfalfa, ton	28.50 to 30.00
Alfalfa meal, ton	27.50 to 28.00

The Territorial Marketing Division is under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station, and is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price. A marketing charge of five per cent is made. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. 100 shipping mark of the Division is R. S. E. S. Letter address: Honolulu, P. O. Box 1937. Salesroom: Waikiki corner Maunakea and Queen streets. Telephone 1840. Wireless address, TERMARK.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

Eggs are scarcer this week and the price has advanced 2c. The price at this time last year was 5c less. There are large quantities of California eggs being imported but a great many of them are very unsatisfactory for table purposes.

All kinds of poultry in good condition are selling well with the exception of turkeys and geese which have been on the market for some time. The condition of the green vegetable and fresh fruit market is very poor. The point of view but is very favorable to consumers. All kinds of green vegetables, string beans, cabbage, peppers, tomatoes and cucumbers are very plentiful and the prices extremely low.

String beans are particularly plentiful and large quantities have been sold for as low as 1c a pound. The poorer business have had to be dumped. Calves which have been selling for 3c and 4c pound have now dropped to less than 1c. New Island owners, a small shipment of which were received from Maui, are selling for 4c and 5c a pound. Due to the strike in San Francisco Island Irish potatoes are meeting very low sale at 2 1/2c to 3c a pound. A large part of the crop was raised in the market in time to get these prices. As soon as the California potatoes begin to come in the price will

probably drop to about one-half what it is now. If any farmer still has potatoes on hand he should ship them without delay. Island corn is also very scarce due to the strike and farmers who have either small or large yields of corn for sale should ship it at once as there will be no more corn in the market for another two weeks.

Alligator pears and bananas are plentiful that large quantities of them are going to waste every day. Steamers from Kona are bringing in such large quantities of alligator pears that they cannot be disposed of at over 20c a dozen. Isabella grapes are also very cheap as well as watermelons. Limes, however, are scarce and good fruit brings as much as \$1 per 100.

From reports received at the Division it would appear that the price of hogs is likely to drop. It has been reported that several people have hog for which they cannot find a market. Dressed beef is selling at the usual price but it is expected that it will advance shortly. At the present time the icehouses are full of meat. Much ton is still scarce and high.

Due to lack of transportation practically all of the feed stocks have been greatly reduced and what little there is left is selling at very high prices. A. T. LONGLEY, Honolulu, T. H., July 7, 1916.

Australia Wants Algarobas

Australia has sent to the promotion committee a request for assistance in getting algaroba seeds. It appears that the reputation of the algaroba bean as a cattle food has been spread in Australia, and under war conditions the colonies are bustling for means of conserving food supply and at the same time getting easy cattle food in the future. A year or so ago Secretary A. Taylor sent a small supply of seeds in response to a request, and now there are some calls for more. Tasmania, too, some. Hawaii is rich in algarobas, and every effort will be made to accommodate the Australians with seed supply.

Home Canning Pickles

When breakage of jars occurs it is due to such causes as—
Overpacking jars. Corn, pumpkin, peas, lima beans, and sweet potatoes, swell or expand in processing. Do not fill the jars quite full of these products. Placing cold jars in hot water, or vice versa. As soon as the jars are filled with hot sirup or hot water, place immediately in the canner.

If top cracks during sterilization the wire bail was too tight. In steam canner, having too much water in the canner. Water should not come above the platform. Allowing cold draft to strike the jar when they are removed from the canner.

Feed More Cane Tops

A vast quantity of feed available for cattle is now either wasted absolutely or put to some less profitable use, says a recent report which the department of agriculture has just published in a comprehensive survey of the entire situation in the United States. Failure to utilize the full value of this crop of producing meat has diminished the profits from cattle feeding and has discouraged many farmers from engaging in an industry essential to their permanent prosperity.

Big Cotton Crop Coming

From present indications the 1916 cotton crop will be the largest ever grown in the United States. There was difficulty in selling the 1914 crop after the war commenced and so last year many farmers did not plant. As a result there is now a cotton shortage. While only 35,000,000 acres were harvested in 1915 southern bankers now estimate 1916 crop of not less than forty million acres.

Potatoes Sold Well

Hawaii's small farmers who planted potatoes last January have had wonderful crops at high prices. Large quantities at top notch prices. Large quantities have been taken at \$2.25 per hundred pounds with California potatoes scarce and held at \$3.

PINEAPPLE SEASON BRINGS BUSINESS TO THE RAILROAD

Fruit Rinses All Over Island, Rushing Growers, Packers and Carriers

NO GETTING READY PERIOD FOR THEM THIS SUMMER

Shortage of Lug Boxes Causing Planters To Ship Pines In Bulk

The opening of the pineapple season is bringing a lot of business to the O. & L. Co., and every man in the freight handling business is rushing branches of the service in up to his ears in work.

This pineapple season is unlike previous ones because it has started pretty near full blast from the very first. In normal years the fruit on the windward coast of Oahu ripens a full month before the crop grows on the Waikaloa plains begins to come in. This year, on account of the abnormal winter rains, less than the usual amount of trade wind weather, and more sunshine days, the windward and leeward fields have ripened all at once.

No "Getting Ready" Period
This has cut out any "getting ready" period for the canners, the railroads, or the growers themselves.

The railroad started off July 1 with a hundred cars a day and has averaged 135 cars a day this week. Next week they expect to handle 150 cars of ripe pines daily. Fortunately there are cars enough and to spare.

The canners are also in good shape. The growers are getting the brunt of a good deal of a problem and as some growers are hauling the ripe pineapples to the railroad sidings without boxing them, transferring them to the lug boxes there. It is a big saving in labor or cost where this can be done, for a truck can haul two tons of unboxed fruit at a load compared with only one on it.

Lug-horses have to be the right size so that they will "nest" in a freight car. Getting them into the fields is a good deal of a problem and as some growers are hauling the ripe pineapples to the railroad sidings without boxing them, transferring them to the lug boxes there. It is a big saving in labor or cost where this can be done, for a truck can haul two tons of unboxed fruit at a load compared with only one on it.

Where the train is carefully handled, and stowed on end in the wagon, the railroad people say the loss from bruising is no greater than where the pines are boxed in the fields. In fact they claim the bruising is actually less in account of the great weight of the boxes filled with fruit, and the danger of dropping them